

# The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 13, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ENGLAND IS STIRRED OVER AMERICA'S PROTEST

POPULACE FAILS TO SEE THE  
FRIENDLY TONE IN  
MESSAGE

### NEWS FROM FRONT

Important Messages Are Daily  
Expected From Forces on  
Battle Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The American note protesting against the British treatment of American commerce and insisting upon an early improvement, seemed to overshadow in the mind of the British public today the news from the European battle fields. While the note caused no surprise in official circles, it was wholly unexpected by the British public, as there had been virtually no intimation that any friction had arisen between the two governments.

Placards posted by the evening papers were given over exclusively to the American note and the papers gave it the largest headlines they have given any news during the past month. Consequently the British people regard this as one of the most important occurrences of the whole war.

Nothing of the kind since President Cleveland's Venezuelan message has produced such a sensation.

The first impression of the public is that the note may create friction, and perhaps some unfriendly feeling, although the newspapers point out that it specifically states that the representations were made in a friendly spirit. The situation is comparable to that which arose at the time of the South African war, when neutral shippers began to send cargoes intended for the Transvaal Republic to the neutral port of Delagoa bay.

The Washington note had not reached the foreign office late today, but it could not have been dealt with had it arrived, as Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, who has been away for the Christmas holidays, will not return until tomorrow.

Even the war news was allotted a secondary place to the note in the news columns of the papers, although the coming from the Russian front was highly gratifying to the Allies. There has been a slackening of the fighting in northern Poland between the lower Vistula and Pilica rivers, where the Russians have captured some German trenches, prisoners and guns—an indication, it is believed here, that the German frontal attack on the army guarding Warsaw has been definitely checked.

News of importance is likely to come from the Vosges district at any time since the French have assembled strong forces all along the line of Belfort-Epinal-Toul-Nancy. They still hold all the Vosges passes and appear to be developing new activity along an extended line against Alsace and Sundgau.

Major Morath, military expert of the Tageblatt, in an article discussed (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

### ROW OVER CONSULS STILL AGITATED

Germany Seems to Be in No  
Hurry Over Mat-  
ter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Germany is in no hurry to have cancelled the exequaturs held by neutral consuls in Belgian territory under German rule, state department officials said today. The German note requesting the cancellation will be considered at length here before a decision is made.

It is generally understood the United States will avoid any action which might be considered a political recognition of the German possession of Belgium. While officials did not comment on the contents of the German communication, they intimated it contained no evidence of a desire to place the American government or neutral nations in an embarrassing situation.

It was pointed out today that a somewhat similar situation might be raised by Great Britain with respect to Egypt, lately made a British protectorate. Neutral consuls hitherto have been accredited to the Turkish government as well as to the Egyptian authorities, but unless Great Britain raises the question, there will be no change in the status of American consuls.

### WOUNDED MAN TELLS STORY

Gives Different Account of Story  
as Heard From Pa-  
pers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Charles Dorsch, wounded by Canadian soldiers while hunting ducks in the Niagara river, was able to give his version of the affair today. He stated that neither Smith, who was killed, nor himself understood what the soldiers wanted. In the confusion the hunters decided to pull for home. The fatal shots followed immediately. Dorsch said he counted 15 shots, then lost track. Several shots, he said, were fired after the men had been hit and were lying in the bottom of the boat.

The three militiamen who formed the firing squad are under military detention at the Fort Erie barracks.

Exchange Quotations.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The New York stock exchange established today effective tomorrow new prices in which certain stocks may be traded in, as follows:

International Harvester 73; Louisville & Nashville 112; S. A. L. preferred 38; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 15; do preferred 80.

### German Gun Firing From Behind Trees to Hide it



This is the first photograph of a German howitzer firing from hiding. Much has been written about the inability of the soldiers to see each other during the fighting in France.

In the battles before Brussels become the practice now in the war British marines remained in the trenches for days under fire of the great German guns without being able to see one of them. It has fire.

## COMMENTS ARE NOW IN ORDER

MANY DIFFERENT VIEWS  
TAKEN OF PROTEST  
MADE

### MAKE STATEMENT

London Foreign Office Will Give  
Detailed Account of Navy's  
Activities.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The United States' protest to Great Britain against detention of American cargoes by British warships caused little surprise in official circles here today. For several months negotiations on the subject have been in progress between Ambassador Page and Foreign Secretary Grey and the American note, a synopsis of which was published here today, is regarded as a summary of the grievances of the United States in this connection.

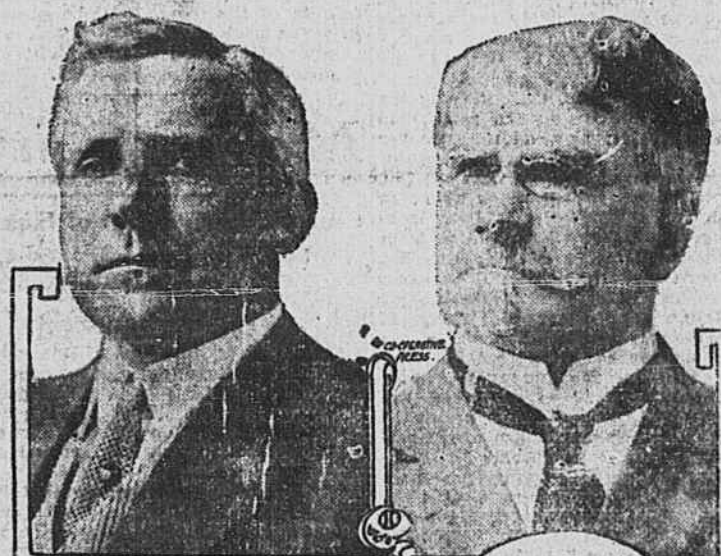
The note itself has not yet reached the foreign office and until it does no official comment is expected. The foreign office, however, has constantly reiterated its regret at the delay to American ships and high officials have expressed a desire to expedite examination of American cargoes as much as possible under the existing trying conditions.

Statements that the delaying of cargoes by the British authorities is held responsible for a certain depression in American trade have created some surprise. Officials expressed the opinion today that Americans holding such views must fail to take into consideration the sweeping effect upon American commerce of the disappearance of German merchant ships from the sea, as well as other effects of the war beyond the control of Great Britain and her allies.

It is believed generally in London that the foreign office will make a detailed statement as to the activities of the navy in detaining suspected cargoes which will put these contraband troubles in a different light. The foreign office repeatedly has expressed its regret that merchants in no way violating the neutrality should suffer delay because copper and other articles declared contraband frequently have been found hidden under coal or other heavy cargoes. But at the same time it takes the position that transshipments at sea and other sharp practices have made careful inspection imperative. Frequently cargoes are so loaded that an inspection make necessary a complete shifting of virtually everything in the vessel.

The statement that the American protest is thoroughly approved by President Wilson has created much comment here and has added weight to its effect. There is some disposition in London, however, to regard it to a certain extent as a measure to satisfy insistent demands in Congress. Particular surprise has been expressed by officials at the disposition of certain Americans to hold Great Britain partly responsible for the depression in cotton. Officials believe that to be due to over production, and (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

### Three Senators Who Are Fighting President.



SENATOR JAMES A. REED.

Senators James A. Reed of Missouri, James E. Martin of New Jersey, and James O'Gorman of New York have begun a fight on President Wilson because he failed to consider their endorsements of candidates for office in their States. Senators Reed and O'Gorman have been upheld by the senate, which refused to confirm nominations made by the president. The chief interest of the contest later centered in the action of the senate in connection with the presidential nominations of Ewing C. Bland for marshal in the district centering at Kansas City, Mo., and George E. Hampton for collector of internal revenue to the southern district of New Jersey.

Senators Reed and O'Gorman have been at odds with the president on several occasions. But senator Martin was once his chief champion. It was President Wilson's insistence which caused Martin to be elected senator from New Jersey.

Speculation in Washington by some



TOP—JAMES E. MARTIN.

BOTTOM—SENATOR O'GORMAN.

politicians has it that the contest is the beginning of a revolt against President Wilson which will extend to important questions of legislation. His friends insist that it is of no consequence.

## Compulsory Education Endorsed By Board

COLUMBIA, Dec. 29.—Resolved: That this conference go on record as endorsing the bill prepared by Prof. Frank Evans, which contemplates a State wide compulsory education law or a similar bill.

Resolved, second: That if under present conditions it becomes necessary to adopt a local option feature that this conference favors the local option feature contained in the bill prepared by Superintendent Swearingen or a similar feature. The resolutions adopted by the conference on State wide compulsory education here this afternoon after a three hours session.

The session was attended by educators, legislators, lawyers and preachers from all parts of the State, and was presided over by Representative Joseph A. McCullough of Greenville.

The conference heard the views of various ones on the compulsory education idea and President H. R. Snyder of Wolford College introduced the

resolution endorsing the Evans bill. There was a division in the conference over tying up to a particular bill, whereupon Bishop A. W. Guerry introduced a substitute simply endorsing the compulsory education principle. Representative Alan Johnston, Jr., of Richland, pointed out that the compulsory education idea was already endorsed by every one present as evidenced by their presence and suggested that the words "or a similar bill" be added to the Snyder resolution. This was accepted by Dr. Snyder, whereupon Bishop Guerry withdrew his substitute and the Snyder resolution as amended by Mr. Johnston was adopted.

The conference between the committee on child labor and the mill owners here this afternoon decided to ask for a law making 14 years the age limit for working children in the mills conditioned on the adoption of a State wide compulsory education law and providing that the law should not affect children already employed.

## DETAILS ARE LACKING ABOUT BIG FIGHT

### PRINCESS MARY IS GRATEFUL

Thanks Children of United States  
for Xmas Gifts Sent to Eng-  
lish Kiddies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Mrs. John Hays Hammond, national chairman of the war children's Christmas fund, made public today a letter from Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, conveying an acknowledgment from Queen Mary of England of the Christmas gifts by the American children to the children of England. Princess Louise writes:

"Queen Mary desires me to say that she is very much touched. Her majesty thinks it a most thoughtful and sympathetic movement which has prompted the children of America to offer these gifts of warm clothing for our children over here at this Christmas time."

"You will receive a letter from Princess Mary saying that it will be a very pleasant duty for her to accept these goods, coming from the children of the United States, thus receiving the confidence reposed in her by such little givers who has at some sacrifice contributed to the war children's Christmas fund."

### KAISER'S TROOPS CELEBRATE XMAS

Emperor Makes Stirring Speech  
to Assembled  
Soldiers.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—(via Amsterdam and London, 7:25 p. m.)—Emperor William's Christmas celebration at military headquarters is described today in the Koelnische Zeitung. A large number of officers and soldiers, the paper says, participated in the festivities, which were held in a large room elaborately decorated with Christmas trees.

The emperor, on entering the room, greeted the soldiers with:

"Good evening, comrades," and after a short sermon had been delivered, made the following speech:

"Comrades, we are here assembled in arms to celebrate the holy festival which otherwise in peace we would be celebrating at home. Our thoughts go back to those whom we have left at home, to whom we owe all the presents on the tables before us."

"It has been permitted by God that the enemy should force us to celebrate Christmas here. We have been attacked. We defend ourselves with God's help. We hope that for us and our country rich victory may spring from the hard fight."

"We are on hostile ground. The point of our sword is directed against the enemy, our hearts to our God. We say, as once the great elector did, 'Down with all enemies of Germany; amen.'"

VARIOUS POINTS ARE HARD  
PRESSED—SOME GROUND  
GAINED ON BOTH SIDES

### ENGLAND MUST PAY

Uncle Sam Will Demand Pay-  
ment for Damages of De-  
tention.

Details of fighting in the east, and the west are even more lacking than ever in the official statements issued by the respective governments. In Belgium both French and Germans claim to have gained ground near Nierort and at other points.

In Poland the progress of the battle has not been defined. The German official press bureau intimates that the Austrians in Galicia will have to make new dispositions owing to the strengthening of the Russian forces there. The bureau admits that the extreme left wing of the Russians is proving itself superior to its opponents. It announces that the French have assembled strong forces in the Vosges region.

The loss of the French submarine Curie is confirmed. The Curie was engaged in an attempt against the warships at the Austrian naval base of Pola and ventured there alone.

Emperor William has been in conference at his headquarters with Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz, minister of marine, on the subject of the British raid on Cuxhaven. Prince Henry journeyed from Kiel to headquarters for the conference. The belief is held to prevail in Berlin that Prince Henry will be given supreme command of the German battleship fleet.

Incidental to the note of the United States to Great Britain insisting on early improvement in the treatment accorded American commerce by the British fleet, President Wilson has appealed to American shippers of non-contraband goods not to permit contraband articles to be shipped with them. President Wilson says the government can deal with the shipping situation only if shippers use honest manifests.

The state department announces that Germany is not inclined to press hurriedly its requests for the cancellation of the exequaturs of neutral consuls in Belgian territory held by the German military. To the United States, in dealing with the request of Germany will, it is said, make no commitment which could be considered as recognition of Germany's possession of Belgium.

The United States has invited the South and Central American governments to send representatives to Washington to confer with the treasury department officials and American financiers on financial and commercial problems arising from the European war with the idea of bringing the two continents into closer commercial relation.

## Statement Issued By Comptroller of Currency

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Comptroller Williams of the Currency Bureau submitted his annual report to Congress today. It covers the beginning of the transition from the old national banking system to the new Federal reserve system, as well as the operations of more than 7,000 National banks which have become part of the new system since his last annual report was made.

Aside from reviewing the provisions of the new bank law and the steps by which it was put into operation, the Comptroller makes some recommendations for new legislation. They are:

An amendment to require uniform by-laws for national banks. In that connection the Comptroller declares many bank directors fail to direct and says any director who does not attend a majority of board meetings in a year should be ineligible for reelection.

An amendment to permit signatures on national bank notes to be printed instead of made with pen and ink, which would permit the bills to be washed and restored to circulation. That national banks be required to limit their deposits to ten times their combined capital and surplus.

That the Comptroller be empowered to remove, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, any director or officer of a national bank guilty of violating any of the more important provisions of the bank law and direct that suit be brought against them in the name of the bank to recover for the results of any malfeasance in office.

Of the Federal Reserve act and

what it is expected to accomplish for the finance and commerce of the country, the comptroller says:

"The Federal reserve act is designed not only to cure weaknesses and defects of the currency system under which we have struggled, and some times staggered, in the past, as we have outgrown the conditions and passed beyond the circumstances which it was especially provided to meet, but to offer to the people of this country many new advantages and opportunities, and troubles with which it has been burdened and from which it has found no escape."

At some length the Comptroller recounts the activities of government agencies to aid the financial and business world during the stress of the outbreak of the European war. He covers practically the same ground as Secretary McAdoo did in his recent report to Congress. The remainder of the Comptroller's report is given over to statistics.

There were 26,765 banks reporting to state and federal officers in the United States at the close of business on June 30. These banks, including all kind had aggregate resources of \$36,571,031, showing an increase of more than \$1,300,000,000 in the year. There were 772 more banks reporting than the year previous. The banks showed loans and discounts amounting to \$15,233,357,284 with individual deposits subject to check without notice amounting to \$3,539,373,744. They held gold coin and gold certificates totalling more than \$912,000,000. With in the year ended October 31, 1914, the comptroller says, 319 applications were received from persons wishing to organize national banks.

## President Appeals To American Shippers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Wilson today appealed to American shippers of non-contraband not to permit contraband articles to be mixed with their cargoes. He said the United States could deal confidently with the problem of British detention of American ships only if supported by honest manifests.

The President's statement followed a discussion with his cabinet of the general shipping situation and of the protest sent yesterday to Great Britain against prolonged detention of American cargoes and other interference with American trade.

Publication of a synopsis of the note aroused much interest in official circles. Many foreign diplomats made formal inquiry at the state department and were promised a memorandum on the subject. In some quarters it was said steps probably would be taken by other leading nations of this hemisphere as well as European neutrals in support of the American viewpoint.

The President's comment on the situation convinced callers that the Washington government had spoken firmly of its desire for improvement in the conditions of neutral commerce and was prepared to further insist on its rights. The President declared that the point of view adopted by the United States in its note was hardly debatable as England had adhered to it in previous wars.

During the cabinet meeting it was suggested that shippers should be warned against shipment of doubtful articles in non-contraband cargoes.